

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2002:695722 CAPLUS
 TI Methods for treating genetically-defined proliferative disorders
 characterized by a non-random chromosomal aberration with heat shock
 protein HSP90 inhibitors
 IN Fritz, Lawrence C.; Burrows, Francis J.
 PA Conforma Therapeutics Corp., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 390 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002069900	A2	20020912	WO 2002-US6518	20020301
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI US 2001-272751P P 20010301

AB Applicants report that many proliferative disorders are assocd. with
 aberrant proteins that exhibit a dependence on HSP90. In some cases
 this dependence manifests as a heightened sensitivity to HSP90
 inhibitors such that affected cells can be selectively treated using a
 dosage that is effective against the aberrant cells but which is
 ineffective or less effective against normal cells. The aberrant
 proteins may also exhibit increased proteasome-dependent degrdn. when in
 the presence of HSP90 inhibitors. While the invention is not limited by
 mechanism, increased dependence, sensitivity, and /or disposition to
 preferential degrdn. may advantageously be used to treat corresponding
 proliferative diseases according to the methods of the invention. The
 invention relates generally to methods of treating cell proliferative
 diseases with HSP90 inhibitors and, depending on the specific aspect and
 embodiment(s) claimed, to the treatment of proliferative diseases that
 are assocd. with fusion proteins, e.g., bcr/abl, or mutant proteins or
 cellular protein isoforms, e.g., mutant forms of p53.

IT 459174-35-7P 459174-38-0P 459174-42-6P

459174-45-9P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic
 preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
 (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(methods for treating genetically-defined proliferative disorders
 characterized by non-random chromosomal aberration with heat shock
 protein HSP90 inhibitors)

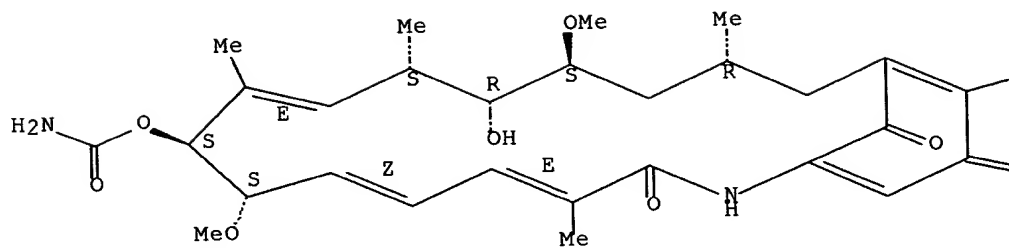
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CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

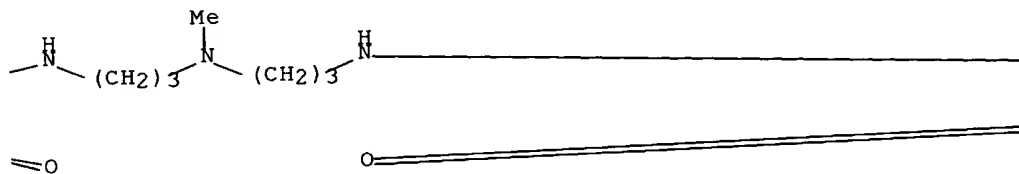
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Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

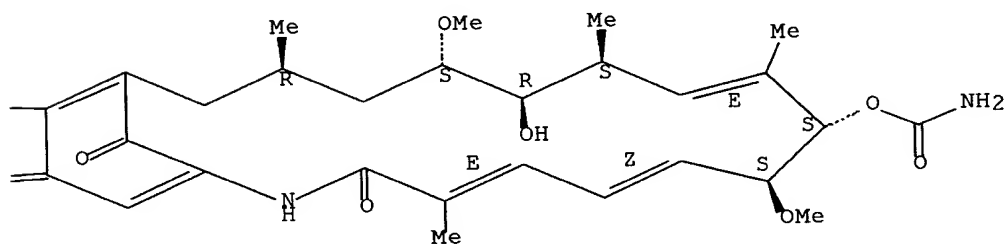
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PAGE 1-B



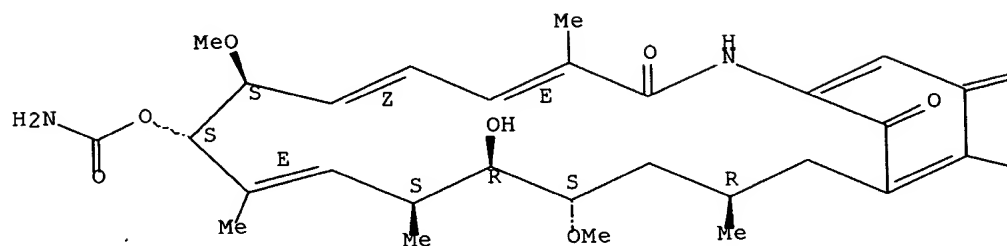
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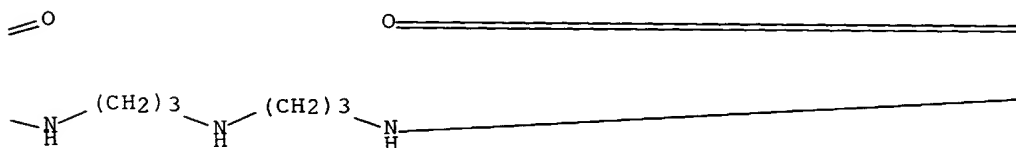
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CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

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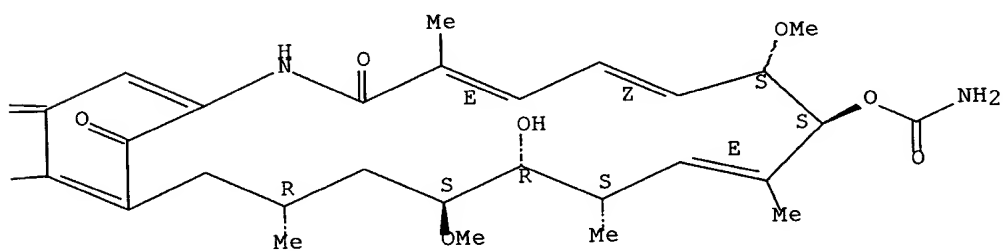
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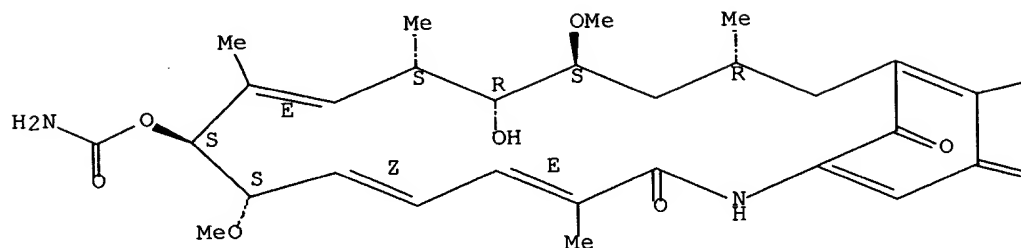
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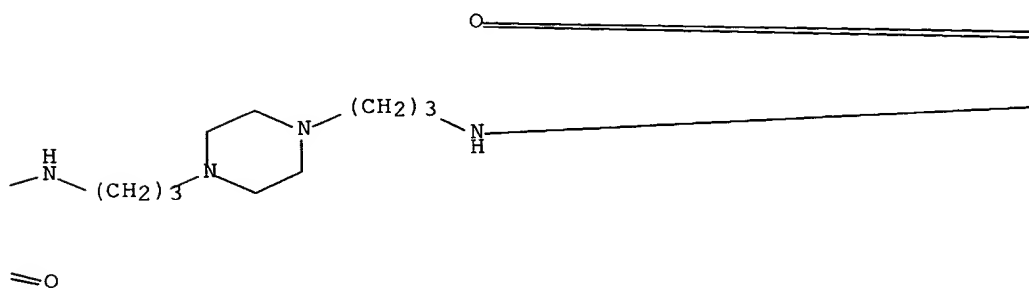
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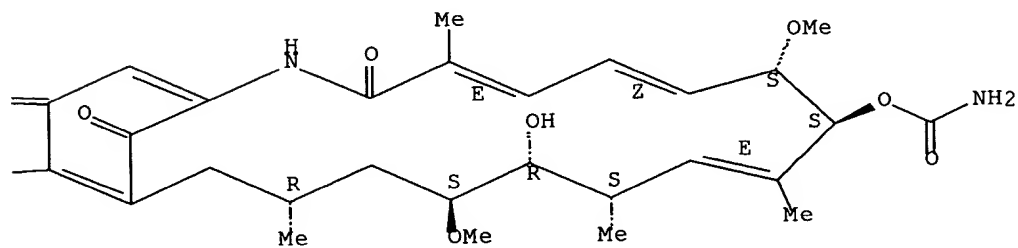
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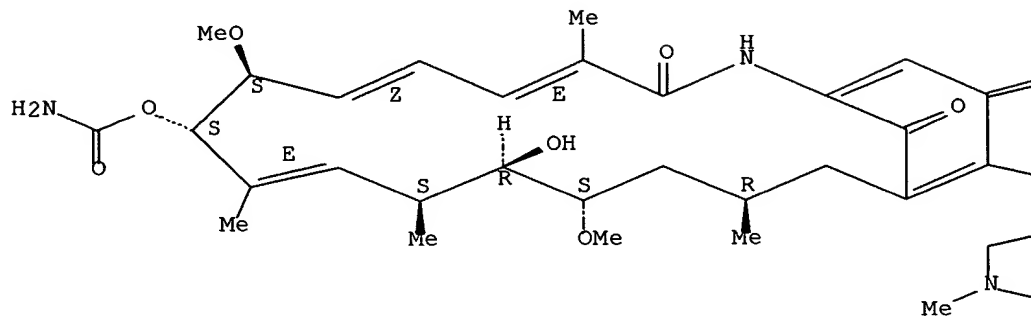
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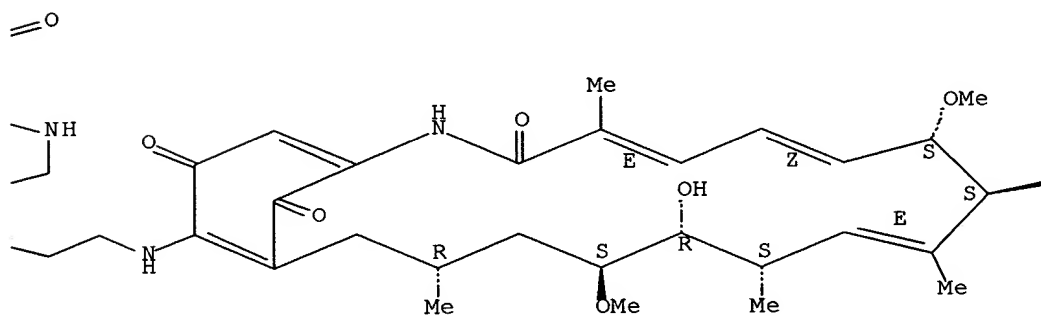
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CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

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Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

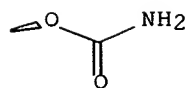
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



L4 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:742091 CAPLUS
DN 133:305587

TI Methods and compositions using bifunctional hsp-binding derivatives for degradation and/or inhibition of HER-family tyrosine kinases and treatment of cancer

IN Rosen, Neal; Kuduk, Scott D.; Danishefsky, Samuel J.; Zheng, Furzhong F.; Sepp-Lorenzino, Laura; Ouerfelli, Ouathék

PA Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

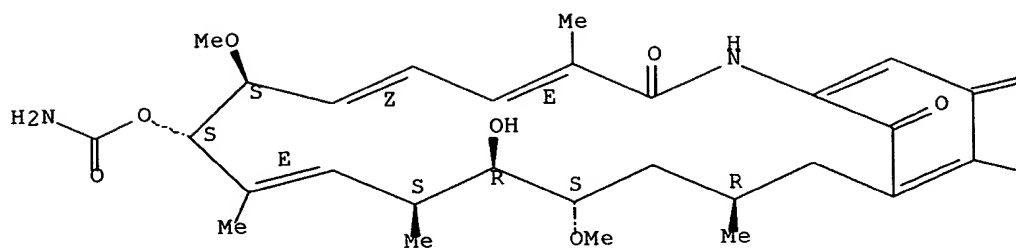
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	US 2002045570	A1	20020418	US 2001-960665	20010921
PRAI	US 1999-128593P	P	19990409		
	WO 2000-US9512	W	20000407		
AB	Bifunctional mols. comprising two hsp-binding moieties which bind to hsp90 in the pocket to which ansamycin antibiotics bind connected via a linker are effective for inducing the degrdn. and/or inhibition of HER-family tyrosine kinases. For example, a compd. of two geldanamycin moieties joined by a four-carbon linker provides selective degrdn. of HER-family tyrosine kinases, without substantially affecting other kinases. These compds. can be used for treatment of HER-pos. cancers with reduced toxicity, since these compds. potently kill cancer cells but affect fewer proteins than geldanamycin. Compd. prepn. is described.				
IT	280145-12-2P 280145-13-3P 280145-14-4P 280145-15-5P 301643-24-3P 301643-25-4P 301643-26-5P 301643-27-6P 301643-28-7P RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (bifunctional hsp-binding deriv. for degrdn. and/or inhibition of HER-family tyrosine kinase and cancer treatment)				
RN	280145-12-2 CAPLUS				
CN	Geldanamycin, 17,17'-(1,4-butanediyl-diimino)bis[17-demethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)]				

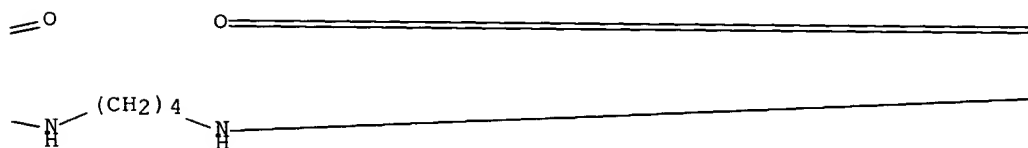
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Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

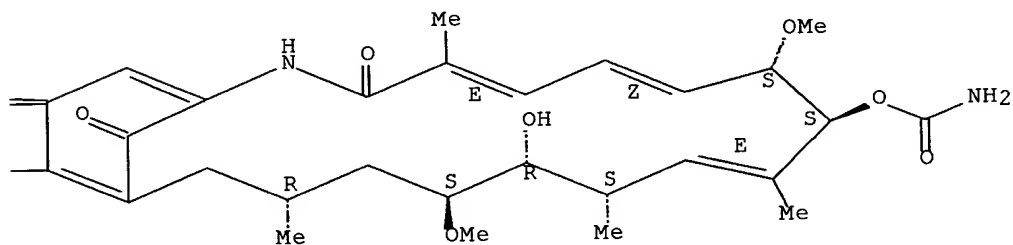
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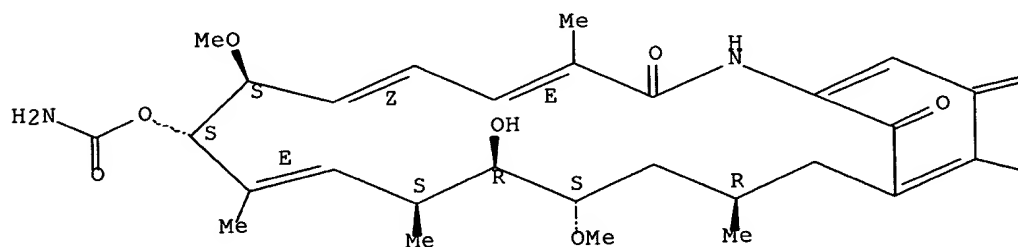
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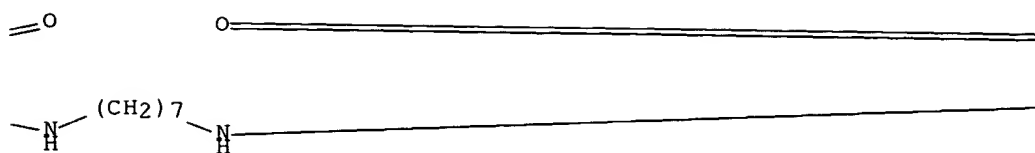
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 CN Geldanamycin, 17,17'-(1,7-heptanediyldiimino)bis[17-demethoxy- (9CI)
 (CA
 INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

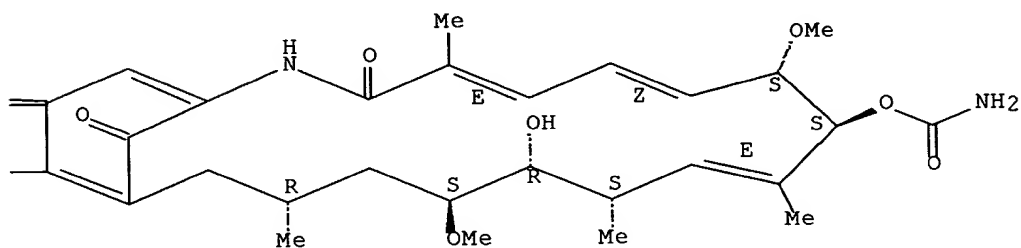
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PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



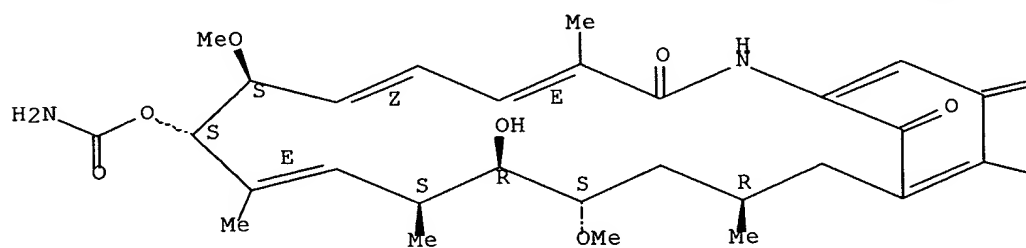
RN 280145-14-4 CAPLUS

CN Geldanamycin, 17,17'-(1,9-nonanediylldiimino)bis[17-demethoxy- (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

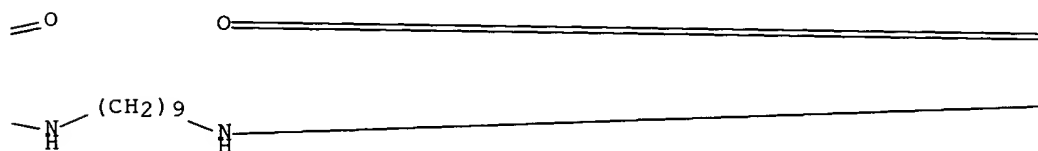
Absolute stereochemistry.

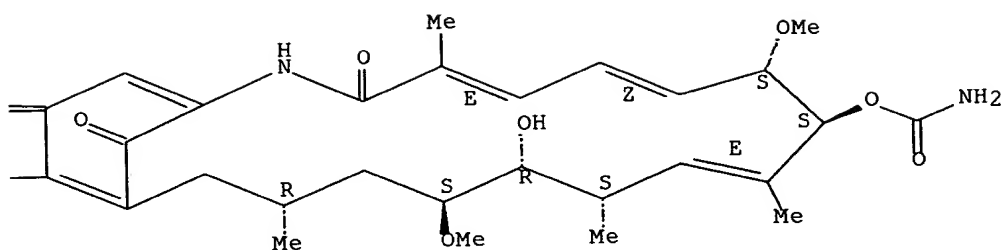
Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

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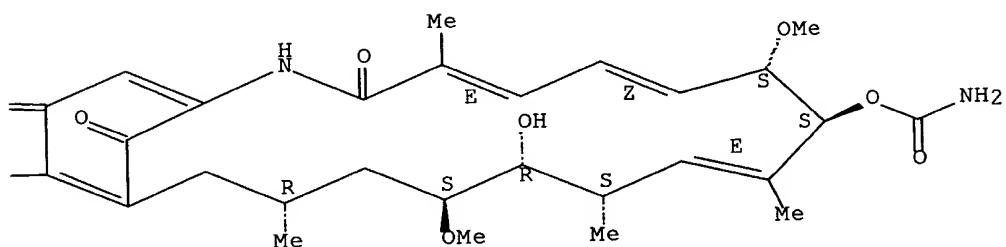
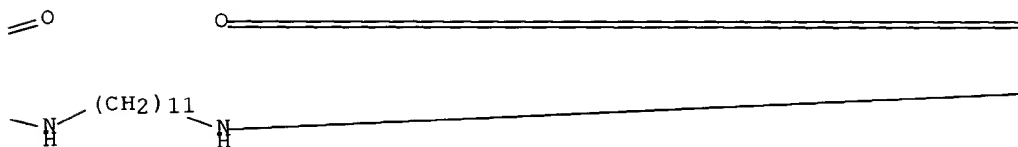
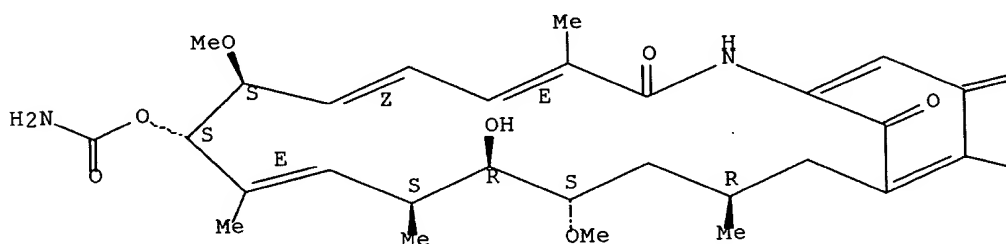
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 (CA INDEX NAME)

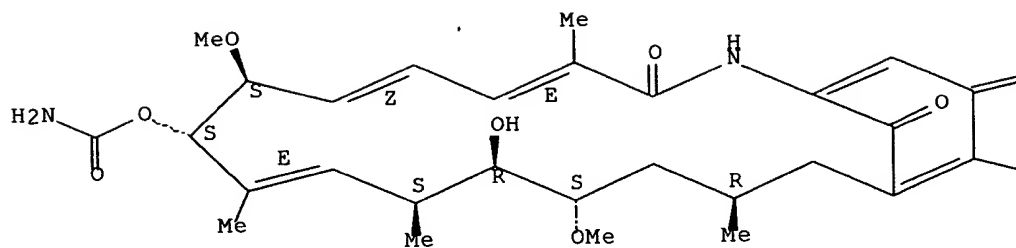
Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.



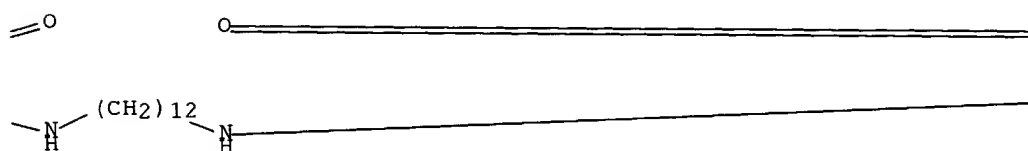
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 CN Geldanamycin, 17,17'-(1,12-dodecanediylldiimino)bis[17-demethoxy- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

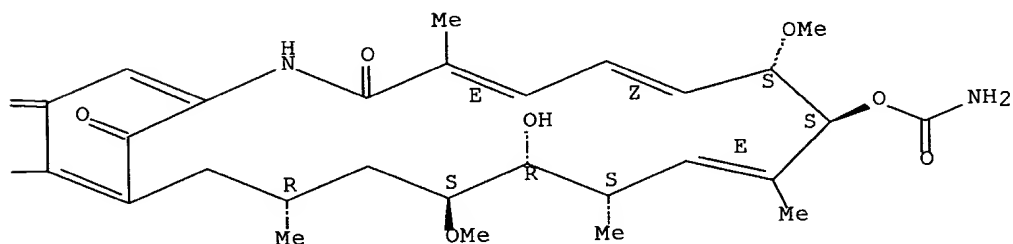
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PAGE 1-B



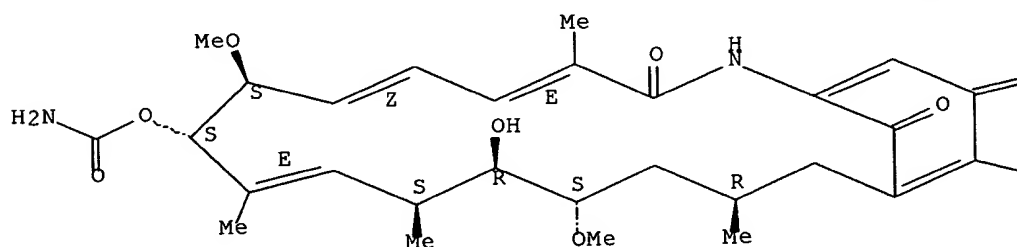
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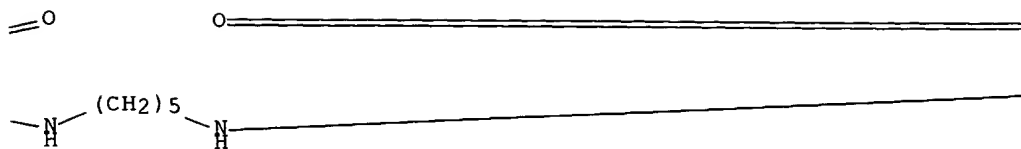
RN 301643-25-4 CAPLUS
 CN Geldanamycin, 17,17'-(1,5-pentanediyldiimino)bis[17-demethoxy- (9CI)
 (CA
 INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

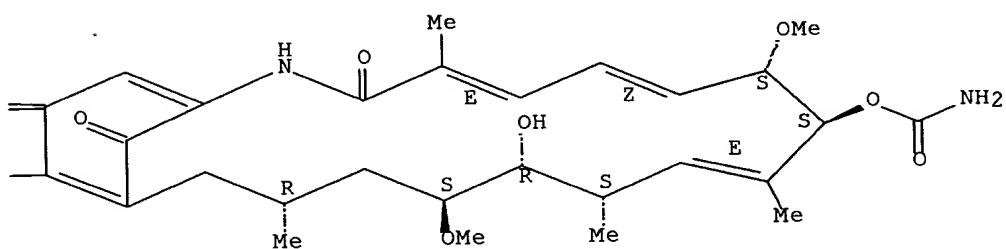
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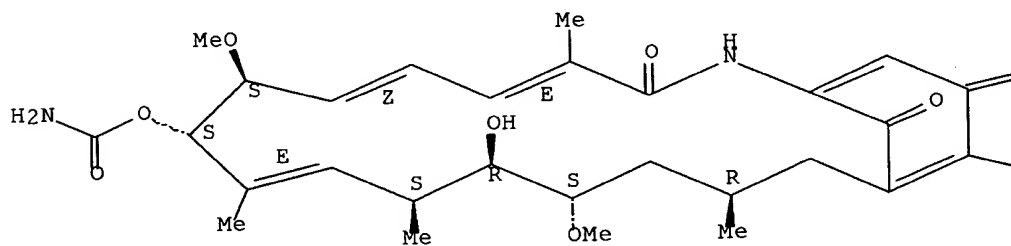
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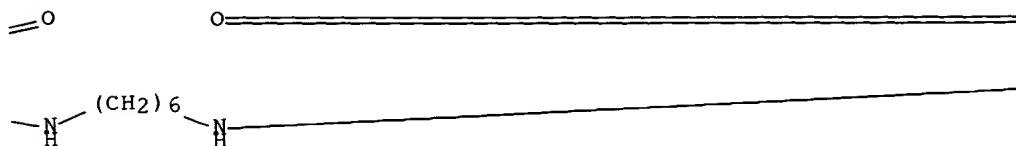
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INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

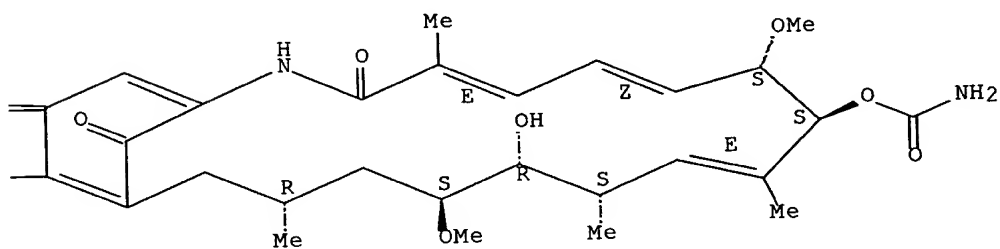
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PAGE 1-B



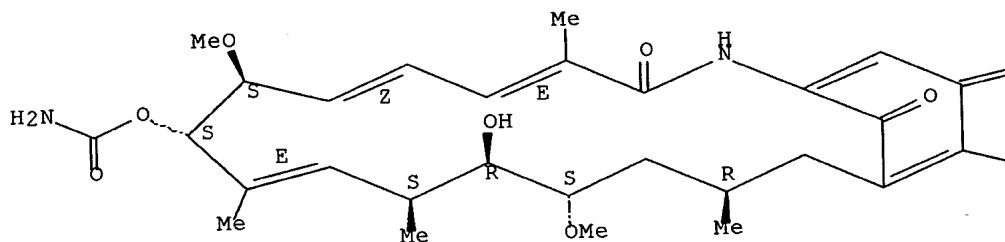
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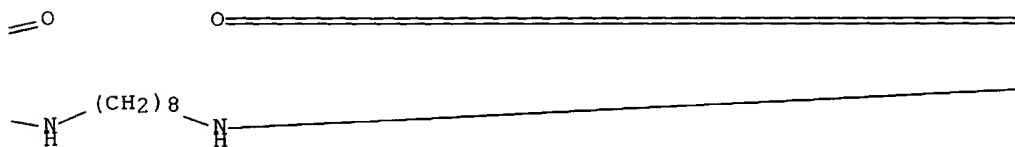
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Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

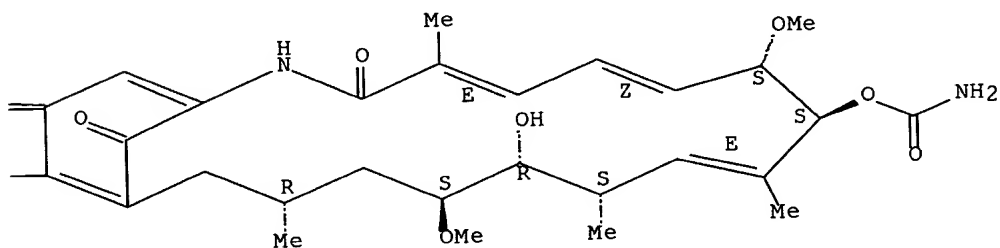
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PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



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(CA INDEX NAME)

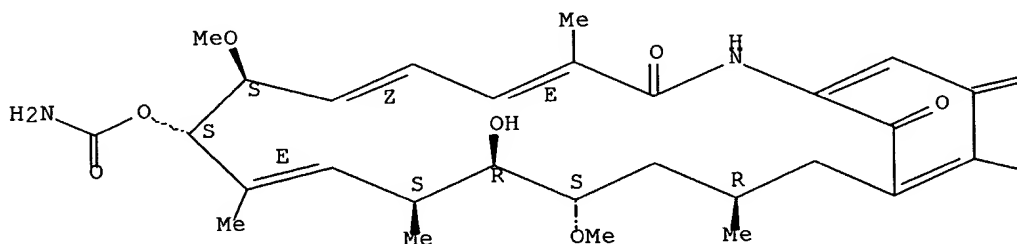
Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

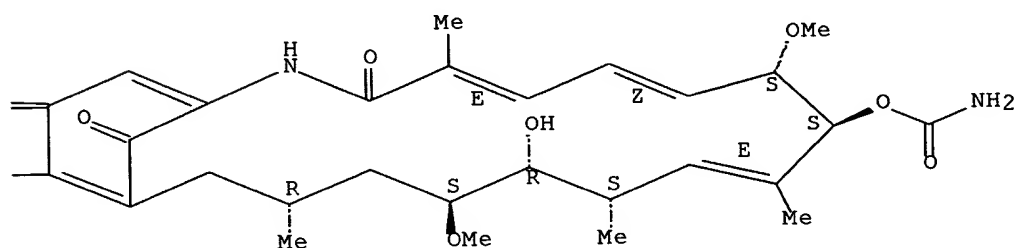
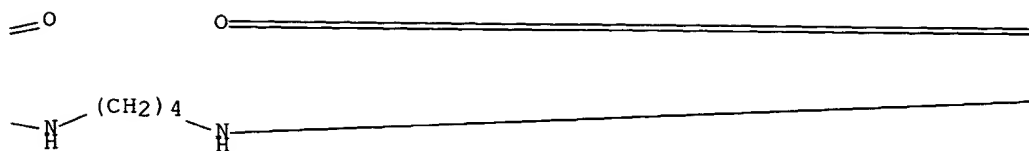
The chemical structure shows a complex molecule with a long chain. On the left, there is a sulfonamide group (H₂N-C(=O)-O-) attached to a sulfur atom (S). This sulfur is part of a five-membered ring containing two other sulfur atoms (S) and a methoxy group (MeO). The chain continues with a double bond (Z configuration), a chiral center with a hydroxyl group (OH), another double bond (E configuration), and a carbonyl group (C=O). The chain ends with a fused ring system, possibly a cyclohexadiene derivative, with a carbonyl group (C=O) and a methoxy group (OMe). Stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes at several chiral centers.

$$\text{N} \text{---} (\text{CH}_2)_{10} \text{N} \text{---} \text{C} \equiv \text{O}$$

The chemical structure shows a cyclohexenone ring on the left, connected via an amide bond to a peptide chain. The peptide chain includes a thiolane ring (a five-membered ring containing a sulfur atom) and a thioether linkage. The structure is labeled with various groups: Me (methyl), NH (amide nitrogen), OH (hydroxyl), OMe (methoxy), and NH₂ (amino group). Stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes. Double bonds in the chain are labeled E and Z.

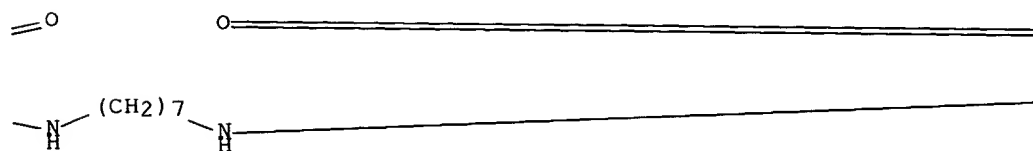
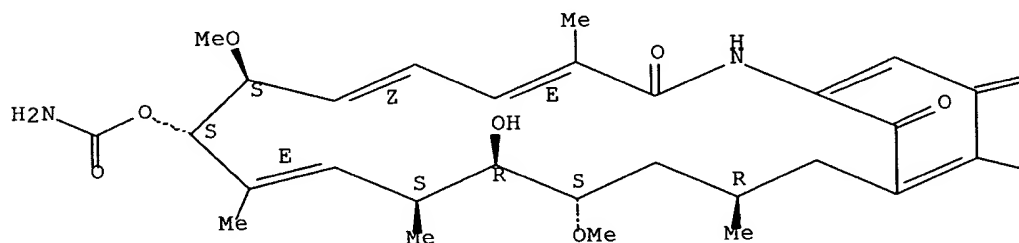
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ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT



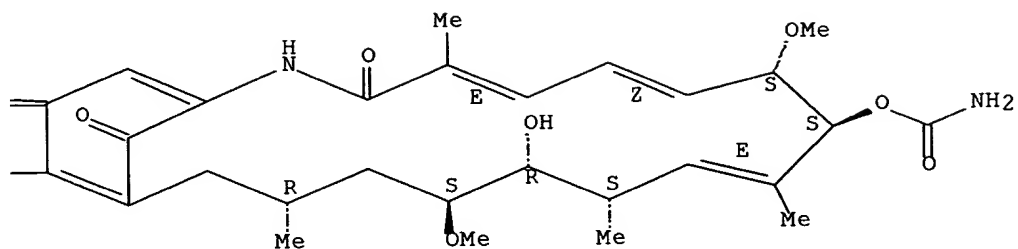


RN 280145-13-3 CAPLUS
 CN Geldanamycin, 17,17'-(1,7-heptanediylldiimino)bis[17-demethoxy- (9CI)
 (CA
 INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.



PAGE 1-C



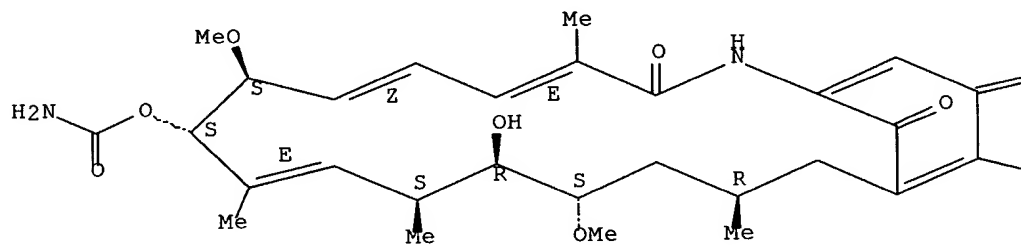
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CN Geldanamycin, 17,17'-(1,9-nonanediylldiimino)bis[17-demethoxy- (9CI)] (CA INDEX NAME)

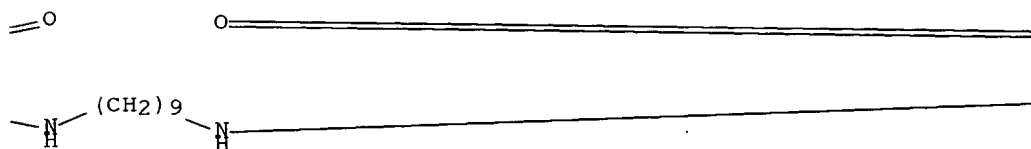
Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

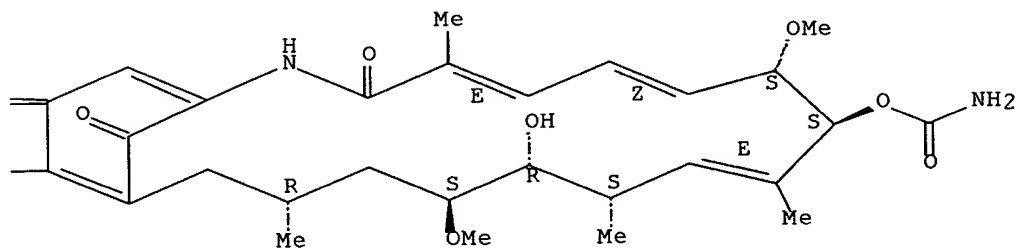
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

The chemical structure shows a complex molecule with a long carbon chain. From left to right, it features: a terminal amide group ($\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-$), a sulfur atom (S) bonded to a methoxy group (MeO), a double bond with Z configuration, a sulfur atom (S) bonded to a methyl group (Me), a double bond with E configuration, a sulfur atom (S) bonded to a methyl group (Me), a chiral center (R) with a hydroxyl group (OH), a sulfur atom (S) bonded to a methoxy group (OMe), a chiral center (R) with a methyl group (Me), and a cyclic ketone moiety (a six-membered ring with a double bond and a carbonyl group).

$$\text{N} \text{---} (\text{CH}_2)_{11} \text{N} \text{---} \text{C} \equiv \text{O}$$

The chemical structure shows a cyclohexenone ring on the left, connected via an amide linkage to a chain containing a thiolane ring. The thiolane ring is substituted with a methyl group (Me), a methoxy group (OMe), and a methyl group (Me). The chain also includes an amide group (NH-C(=O)-Me) and a thiolane ring with a methoxy group (OMe). The structure is labeled with 'R' and 'S' configurations at various chiral centers.

RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l1; d his; log y
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	99.46	253.97
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-1.86

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